?ds		8/7/97
Set	Items	Description
S1	229	(FREE (2N) POOL?)
S2	2	S1 (S) (ENTRY OR ENTRIES)
S3	1672	(STOR??? (3N) REQUEST?)
S4	0	S1 (S) S3
S5	2	S3 (S) (AFTER (2N) ACCEPT??? (3N) REQUEST?)
S6	1	S1 AND S3
S7	52	(PLAC??? (3N) REQUEST?) (5N) (QUEUE? OR BUFFER?)
S8	0	S7 (S) (AFTER (2N) ACCEPT????)
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2/K/1 (Item 1 from fee: 275)
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... headers and blocks in a local free list rather than returning them to the system **pool** via **free**; malloc will not be called unless the free list is empty. If you do keep...

...you may be able to do clever error recovery when malloc fails by freeing some **entries** on the free list and then retrying the malloc (code that could be used to...

2/K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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... the application exits Proc1 and RETURNs to MainProg. The space isn't available to the **free** pool --it's still part of the V area and can only be used by other...

...22-byte entry in the memory variable table contains a pointer to a block of **free pool** space. In the case of arrays, this space contains a table like the memory variable table. For each element in the array, there's an **entry** in the table that takes up 14 bytes (see Fig. 3).

The formula used to...

...an array element is released, the space used by its data is returned to the <code>free pool</code>. When the entire array is released, the data and array table space are returned to the <code>free pool</code>. The 22-byte <code>entry</code> in the memory variable table is released for other variables as soon as the program...of macro-created variables, Clipper works around this by allocating a 16-byte block of <code>free pool</code> space and treating it as though it were the symbol table <code>entry</code> (Fig 4).

In the example below, y is created using a macro: x = "y" &x...

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5/K/1 (Item 1 from Le: 351)
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...Abstract (Basic): The storage control apparatus contains a request stacks for storing the access requests. A stack selecting circuit selects a request stack by accepting the access requests one after another and for storing the access request. A priority determining circuit selects the access request stored in said request stack in order of priority and makes access to main storage unit in response to...

5/K/2 (Item 2 from file: 351)
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- ... Abstract (Equivalent): PAR, ADR) respectively associated with a request, the data units to be transmitted being entered, after a request has been accepted, in each case into a buffer memory (IBUF) of the central control unit (ZCU) which...
- ...value again as a result of forwarding of the data units associated with an accepted request and stored in the buffer memory (IBUF...